

REA

I *reason'd* with a Frenchman yesterday,
Who told me in the narrow fens,
There miscarried a vessel of our country.
Stand still, that I may *reason* with you of all the righteous
acts of the Lord. *Shakefp. 1 Sam. xii. 7.*
3. To raise disquisitions; to make enquiries.
Jefus, perceiving their thoughts, said, what *reason* ye in
your hearts? *Luke v. 22.*

They *reason'd* high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will and fate. *Milton.*
Already by thy *reasoning* this I guess,
Who art to lead thy offspring; and suppoest,
That bodies bright and greater should not serve
The less not bright. *Milton.*
Down *reason* then, at least vain *reasoning* down. *Milt.*
To REA'SON. *v. a.* To examine rationally. This is a French
mode of speech.

When they are clearly discovered, well digested, and well
reasoned in every part, there is beauty in such a theory. *Burn.*
REASONABLE. *adj.* [*raison*, Fr.]

1. Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason.
She perceived her only son lay hurt, and that his hurt was
so deadly, as that already his life had lost use of the *reasonable*
and almost sensible part. *Sidney.*

2. Acting, speaking or thinking rationally:
The parliament was dissolved, and gentlemen furnished
with such forces, as were held sufficient to hold in bridle either
the malice or rage of *reasonable* people. *Hayward.*

3. Just; rational; agreeable to reason.
A law may be *reasonable* in itself, although a man does not
allow it, or does not know the reason of the lawgivers. *Swift.*

4. Not immoderate.
Let all things be thought upon,
That may with *reasonable* swiftness add
More feathers to our wings. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity.
I could with *reasonable* good manner receive the salutation
of the prince's Pamela, doing them yet no further
reverence than one prince's oath to another. *Sidney.*

A good way distant from the nigra rupes, there are four fev-
eral lands of *reasonable* quantity. *Abbot's Descrip. of the World.*
Notwithstanding these defects, the English colonies main-
tained themselves in a *reasonable* good estate, as long as they
retained their own ancient laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

REASONABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from reasonable*.]
1. The faculty of reason.
2. Agreeableness to reason.

They thought the work would be better done, if those,
who had fatished themselves with the *reasonableness* of what
they wish, would undertake the converting and disposing of
other men. *Clarendon.*

The passive reason, which is more properly *reasonableness*,
is that order and congruity which is impressed upon the thing
thus wrought; as in a watch, the whole frame and contex-
ture of it carries a *reasonableness* in it, the passive impres-
sion of the reason or intellectual idea that was in the artist. *Hale.*

3. Moderation.
REASONABLY. *adv.* [*from reasonable*.]
1. Agreeably to reason.

Chaucer makes Arcite violent in his love, and unjust in the
pursuit of it; yet when he came to die, he made him think
more *reasonably*. *Dryden's Preface to Fables.*

2. Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity.
Some man *reasonably* studied in the law, should be persuaded
to go thither as chancellor. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

If we can by industry make our deaf and dumb persons *rea-
sonably* perfect in the language and pronunciation, he may be
also capable of the same privilege of understanding by the eye
what is spoken. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

REASONER. *n. f.* [*raisonneur*, Fr. *from reason*.] One who rea-
sons; an arguer.

Due reverence pay
To learn'd Epicurus; see the way
By which this *reasoner* of so high renown
Moves through th' ecliptick road the rolling sun. *Blackm.*

The terms are loose and undefined; and what less becomes
a fair *reasoner*, he puts wrong and invidious names on every
thing to colour a false way of arguing. *Addison.*

These *reasoners*, who employ so much of their zeal for the
upholding the balance of power in Christendom, by their
practices are endeavouring to destroy it at home. *Swift.*

REASONING. *n. f.* [*from reason*.] Argument.
Those who would make use of solid arguments and strong
reasonings to a reader of so delicate a turn, would be like that
foolish people, who worshiped a fly, and sacrificed an ox to it.
Addison's Freeholder, N° 32.

REASONLESS. *adj.* [*from reason*.] Void of reason.
This profler is absurd and *reasonless*. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*

Is it
Her true perfection, or my false transgression,
That makes me *reasonless* to reason thus? *Shakefp.*

That they wholly direct the *reasonless* mind, I am resolved;
for all those which were created mortal, as birds and beasts,
are left to their natural appetites. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

REB

These reasons in love's law have past for good,
Though fond and *reasonless* to some. *Milton's Agonistes.*
To REASSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*re and assemble*.] To collect anew.
There *reassembling* our afflicted powers,
Consult how to offend our enemy. *Milton.*
To REASSE'RT. *v. a.* [*re and assert*.] To assert anew; to
maintain after suspension or cessation.
His steps I followed, his doctrine I *reasserted*. *Atterbury.*

Young Orestes grown
To many years should *reassert* the throne. *Pope.*
To REASSU'ME. *v. a.* [*reassume*, Lat. *re* and *assume*.] To
resume; to take again.

To him the son return'd
Into his blissful bosom *reassum'd*,
In glory as of old. *Milton.*

Nor only on the Trojans fell this doom,
Their hearts at last the vanquish'd *reassume*. *Denham.*

For this he *reassumes* the nod,
While Semele commands the god. *Pope.*
After Henry VIII. had *reassumed* the supremacy, a statute
was made, by which all doctors of the civil law might be
made chancellors. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To REASSU'RE. [*reassure*, Fr.] To free from fear; to relieve
from terror.

They rose with fear,
Till dauntless Pallas *reassur'd* the rest. *Dryden.*

REATE. *n. f.* A kind of long small grass that grows in water,
and complicates itself together.

Let them lie dry six months to kill the water-weeds; as
water-lilies, candocks, *reate* and bulrushes. *Walton.*

To REAVE. *v. a.* pret. *reft*. [*reave*, Saxon; whence to *berave*.]
1. To take away by stealth or violence. An obsolete word.
Dismounting from his lofty feed,
He to him leaps, in mind to *reave* his life.

Some make his meathy bed, but *reave* his rest. *Spenser.*
Who can be bound by any solemn vow,
To do a murder's deed, to rob a man,
To force a priest's virgin's chastity,
To *reave* the orphan of his patrimony,
And have no other reason for his wrongs,
But that he was bound by a solemn oath. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*

2. It was used as well in a good as bad sense.
They fought my troubled sense how to deceive
With talk, that might unquiet fancies *reave*. *Hubbard.*

Each succeeding time addeth or *reaveth* goods and evils,
according to the occasions itself produceth. *Carew.*

To REBA'PTIZE. *v. a.* [*rebaptize*, Fr. *re* and *baptize*.] To
baptize again.

Understanding that the rites of the church were observed,
he approved of their baptism, and would not suffer them to
be *rebaptized*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

REBAPTIZA'TION. *n. f.* [*rebaptization*, Fr. *from rebaptize*.]
Renewal of baptism.

In maintenance of *rebaptization*, their arguments are built
upon this, that heretics are not any part of the church of
Christ. *Hooker, b. iii. f. i.*

To REBA'TE. *v. n.* [*rebatte*, Fr.] To blunt; to beat to ob-
tuseness; to deprive of keenness.

He doth *rebatte* and blunt his natural edge
With profits of the mind, study and fast. *Shakefp.*

The icy goat, the crab which square the scales;
With those of axes true consent to hate
The scales of libra, and her rays *rebatte*. *Creech.*

He modifies his first severe decree;
The keener edge of battle to *rebatte*,
The troops for honour fighting, not for hate. *Dryden.*

My flagging soul flies under her own pitch,
My senses too are dull and stupify'd,
Their edge *rebatte*. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

Their innocence unfeign'd long joys afford
To the honest nuptial bed, and, in the wane
Of life, *rebatte* the mileries of age. *Philips.*

REBECK. *n. f.* [*rebec*, Fr. *ribecca*, Italian.] A three stringed
fiddle.

When the merry bells ring round,
And the jocund *rebeks* found,
To many a youth and many a maid,
Dancing in the checker'd shade. *Milton.*

RE'BEL. *n. f.* [*rebelle*, Fr. *rebellis*, Lat.] One who opposes
lawful authority.

The mercilefs Macdonel
Worthy to be a *rebel*; for to that
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do swarm upon him. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

The *rebels* there are up,
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shakefp.*
Shall man from nature's function stray,
A *rebel* to her rightful way. *Pope.*

To REBEL. *v. n.* [*rebelle*, Lat.] To rise in opposition against
lawful authority.

Boys, immature in knowledge,
Pawn their experience to their present pleasure,
And so *rebel* to judgment. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

REB

If they perceive dissention in our looks,
How will their grudging stomachs be provok'd
To wilful disobedience, and *rebel*? *Shakefp. Henry VI.*
Such smiling rogues as these foath every passion,
That in the nature of their lords rebels;
Bring oil to fire. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

There was a time, when all the body's members
Rebell'd against the belly.
Arm'd with thy might, rid heav'n of these *rebell'd*. *Milt.*

How could my hand *rebel* against my heart?
How could your heart *rebel* against your reason? *Dryden.*
Part of the angels rebelled against God, and thereby lost
their happy state. *Locke.*

REBEL. *n. f.* [*from rebel*.] One that rebels.
REBEL'ION. *n. f.* [*rebellion*, Fr. *rebellio*, Lat. *from rebel*.]
Insurrection against lawful authority.

He was victorious in rebellions and seditions of people. *Bac.*
Adam's sin, or the curse upon it, did not deprive him
of his rule, but left the creatures to a *rebellion* or sedition.

Raz'd by *rebellion* from the books of life. *Milton.*
REBEL'IOUS. *adj.* [*from rebel*.] Opponent to lawful autho-
rity.

From the day that thou didst depart out of Egypt, until ye
came unto this place, ye have been *rebellious* against the
Lord. *Deutr. ix. 7.*

This our son is stubborn and *rebellious*, he will not obey
our voice. *Deutr. xxi. 20.*

REBEL'IOUSLY. *adv.* [*from rebellious*.] In opposition to law-
ful authority.

When one shewed him where a nobleman, that had *rebel-
lously* born arms against him, lay very honourably intombed,
and advised the king to deface the monument; he said, no,
no, but I would all the rest of mine enemies were as honour-
ably intombed. *Camden's Remains.*

REBEL'IOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from rebellious*.] The quality of
being rebellious.

To REBEL'OW. *v. n.* [*re and bellow*.] To bellow in return;
to echo back a loud noise.

He loudly bray'd with beastly yelling found,
That all the fields *rebellowed* again. *Fairy Queen.*

The refling air the thunder broke,
The cave *rebellow'd*, and the temple shook. *Dryden.*
From whence were heard, *rebellowing* to the main.

The roars of lions. *Dryden's Ensis.*
REBOA'TION. *n. f.* [*reboas*, Lat.] The return of a loud bel-
lowing sound.

To REBOU'ND. *v. n.* [*rebound*, Fr. *re* and *bound*.] To spring
back; to be reverberated; to fly back, in consequence of mo-
tion impressed and resisted by a greater power.

Whether it were a roaring voice of most savage wild beasts,
or a *rebouncing* echo from the hollow mountains. *Wisd. xvii.*
It with *rebouncing* furge the bars assail'd. *Milton.*

Life and death are in the power of the tongue, and that
not only directly with regard to the good or ill we may do to
others, but reflexively with regard to what may *rebound* to
ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void
of elasticity, will not *rebound* from one another: impenetra-
bility makes them only stop. *Newton's Opticks.*

She bounding from the shelvy shore,
Round the descending nymph the waves *rebouncing* roar. *Po.*

To REBOU'ND. *v. a.* To reverberate; to beat back.
All our invectives, at their supposed errors, fall back with
a *rebounced* force upon our own real ones. *Decay of Piety.*

Silenus sung, the vales his voice *reboun'd*,
And carry to the skies the sacred sound. *Dryden.*

Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their sweets from th' odoriferous pavement. *Prior.*

REBOU'ND. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] The act of flying back in
consequence of motion resisted; resiliency.

I do feel,
By the *rebound* of yours, a grief that shoots
My very heart. *Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

If you strike a ball sidelong, not full upon the surface, the
rebound will be as much the contrary way; whether there be
any such resiliency in echoes may be tried. *Bacon.*

The weapon with unerring fury flew,
At his left shoulder aim'd: nor entrance found;
But back, as from a rock, with swift *rebound*,
Harmless return'd. *Dryden.*

REBOUFF. *n. f.* [*rebouffade*, Fr. *rebuffs*, Italian.] Repercussion;
quick and sudden resistance.

By ill chance
The strong *rebuff* of some tumultuous cloud,
Infus'd with fire and nitre, hurried him
As many miles aloft. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

To REBOUFF. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To beat back; to op-
pose with sudden violence.

To REBU'ILD. *v. a.* [*re and build*.] To rectify; to restore
from demolition; to repair.

7

REC

The fines imposed there were the more questioned, and re-
pined against, because they were assigned to the *rebuilding*
and repairing of St. Paul's church. *Clarendon.*

Fine is the secret, delicate the art,
To raise the shades of heroes to our view;
Rebuild fall'n empires, and old time renew. *Tuckell.*

REBU'KABLE. *adj.* [*from rebuke*.] Worthy of reprehension.

And worthy shameful check it were, to stand
On mere mechanick compliment. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleop.*

To REBU'KE. *v. a.* [*reboucher*, Fr.] To chide; to reprehend;
to repress by oburgation.

I am asham'd; does not the stone *rebuke* me,
For being more stone than it? *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*
He was *rebuked* for his iniquity; the dumb ass, speaking
with man's voice, forbade the madness of the prophet. *2 Pet.*

My son, despite not thou the chastening of the Lord, nor
faint when thou art *rebuked* of him. *Heb. xii. 15.*
The proud he tam'd, the penitent he cheer'd,
Nor to *rebuke* the rich offender fear'd. *Dryden.*

REBU'KE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
1. Reprehension; chiding expression; oburgation:
Why bear you these *rebukes*, and answer not? *Shakefp.*

If he will not yield,
Rebuke and dread correction wait on us,
And they shall do their office. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

The channels of waters were seen; at thy *rebuke*, O Lord,
at the blast of the breath of thy nostrils. *Palm xviii. 15.*
Thy *rebuke* hath broken my heart; I am full of heaviness. *Palm lix. 21.*

The *rebukes* and chiding to children, should be in grave
and dispassionate words. *Locke.*
Shall Cibber's son, without *rebuke*,
Swear like a lord? *Pope.*

Should vice expect to 'scape *rebukes*,
Because its owner is a duke? *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. In low language, it signifies any kind of check.
He gave him so terrible a *rebuke* upon the forehead with his
heel, that he laid him at his length. *L'Estrange.*

REBU'KER. *n. f.* [*from rebuke*.] A chider; a reprehender.
The revolvers are profound to make slaughter, though I
have been a *rebuker* of them all. *Hesla v. 2.*

REBUS. *n. f.* [*rebus*, Latin.] A word represented by a picture.
Some citizens, wanting arms, have coined themselves cer-
tain devices alluding to their names, which we call *rebuses*:
Master Juggs the printer, in many of his books, took, to ex-
press his name, a nightingale sitting in a bush with a scrole
in her mouth, wherein was written juggle, juggle, juggle. *Peac.*

To REBU'T. *v. n.* [*rebuter*, Fr.] To retire back. Obsolete.
Themselves too rudely rigorous,
Afforded with the stroke of their own hand,
Do back *rebut*, and each to other yielded land. *Fa. Queen.*

REBU'TTER. *n. f.* An answer to a rejoinder.
To RECALL. *v. a.* [*re and call*.] To call back; to call again;
to revoke.

They who *recall* the church unto that which was at the first,
must set bounds unto their speeches. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 2.*
If Henry were *recall'd* to life again,
These news would cause him once more yield the ghost. *Shakefp. Henry VI. p. i.*

Neglected long, she let the secret rest,
Till lov'd *recall'd* it to her lab'ring breast. *Dryden.*

It is strange the soul should never once *recall* over any of its
pure native ideas, before it borrowed any thing from the body;
never any other ideas, but what derive their original from
that union. *Locke.*

To the churches, wherein they were ordained, they might
of right be *recalled* as to their proper church, under pain of
excommunication. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

It is necessary to *recall* to the reader's mind, the desire
Ulysses has to reach his own country. *Broom's Notes on Odys.*

If princes, whose dominions lie contiguous, be forced to
draw from those armies which act against France, we must
hourly expect having those troops *recalled*, which they now
leave with us in the midst of a siege. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

RECALL. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Revocation; act or power
of calling back.

Other decrees
Against thee are gone forth, without *recall*. *Milton.*

'Tis done, and since 'tis done, 'tis past *recall*;
And since 'tis past *recall*, must be forgotten. *Dryden.*

To RECA'NT. *v. a.* [*recanto*, Lat.] To retract; to recall;
to contradict what one has once said or done.

He shall do this, or else I do *recant*.
The pardon that I late pronounced. *Shakefp. Mer. of Ven.*

Eate would *recant* vows made in pain.
If it be thought, that the praise of a translation consists in
adding new beauties, I shall be willing to *recant*. *Dryden.*

That the legislature should have power to change the suc-
cession, whenever the necessities of the kingdom require, is
so useful towards preserving our religion and liberty, that I
know not how to *recant*. *Swift.*

RECA'NTA'TION.